The temporary suspension of vitality in the fruit-bodies of certain hymenomycetes has been recently studied by A. H. R. Buller and A. T. Cameron, who conclude that dried fruit-bodies of *Daedalea unicolor* exposed in darkness to air at room temperatures are able to retain their vitality for at least seven years, and those of *Schizophyllum alneum* will remain alive under similar circumstances for nearly six years.

In the *Journal of Agricultural Research* for May, 1914, James R. Weir describes *Fomes putearius* and *Trametes setosus* as new wood-destroying fungi in the forests of the Northwest. The former is said to be closely related to *Pyropolyporus conchatus,* but always occurs on coniferous wood, with a preference for the larch; while the latter, occurring chiefly on *Pinus monticola,* seems to be most closely related to *Hapalopilus gilvus.*

Paul W. Graff reports several additions to the basidiomycetous flora of the Philippines in the *Philippine Journal of Science for* November, 1913, among them *Exidia lagunensis, Laschia philippinensis, Lentinus candidus, Lentinus lagunensis, Volvaria pruinosa, Naucoria malinensis,* and *Bovista Jonesii,* described by him as new. From a study of fresh specimens of *Hexagona luzonensis* Murrill, he concludes that this species belongs in the genus *Laschia* and transfers it to that genus.

In the *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* for March, 1914, a paper appeared by Mr. L. O. Overholts on the Polyporaceae of Ohio, which listed about 100 species found within the state, of which 78 were collected by Mr. Overholts. Duplicates of most of these species were sent to the New York Botanical Garden for determination and verification and are now in the Garden herbarium. The paper contains descriptions of all the species listed, together with notes on their occurrence, hosts, and distinguishing characters. With the aid of this paper, students should find little or no difficulty in recognizing practically all of the pileate polypores of Ohio.

In the last number of the *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden,* E. A. Burt presents his first paper on "The Thelephoraceae of North America," which, we trust, will be rapidly followed by other much needed contributions to the knowledge of this important and difficult family. It will be a surprise to some, perhaps, to find *Exobasidium* among the twenty genera of the Euthelephoreae recognized by the author. The twenty-three known North American species of *Thelephora* are discussed in full, with synonyms, descriptions, and a list of specimens examined. *Thelephora scissilis* from the state of Washington, *T. magnispora* from Jamaica, and *T. perplexa* from Cuba are described as new.

An important collection of fungi from Texas, consisting of 100 numbers, collected by Dr. Fredrick McAllister assisted by students of the botanical department of the University of Texas, was recently sent in for determination by Professor I. M. Lewis, head of the department. Several of the more perishable species were accompanied by good field notes. Duplicates of nearly half of the collection were reserved for the Garden herbarium. These include *Inonotus texanus, I. juniperinus, Pyropolyporus texanus, Simblum sphaerocephalum, Calvatia craniiformis, Mycenastrum corium, Phellorina californica, Gyrophragmium texense,* and several species of *Tylostoma.*

A splendid collection of gill-fungi and polypores, containing nearly one hundred specimens accompanied by excellent field notes, was recently sent to the Garden for determination by Professor W. A. Setchell, of the University of California, who was assisted by the students and instructors of the department of botany in the collection and preparation of this material. This collection forms an important addition to the Garden herbarium and adds a number of new species to the list of known California fungi. A few of the specimens will probably prove new to science when the collection is more fully studied. Attention is called to the following species: *Agaricus californicus, Agaricus crocodilinus, Agaricus placomyces, Agaricus silvicola, Clitocybe oreades, Crepidotus calolepis, Crytoporus volvatus, Gomphidius oregonensis,*